

## Unit 1: Cold War: The Origins of the Cold War, 1941-1956

Timeline of key events		Key Individuals	Key Vocabulary
Nov 1943	Tehran Conference	Joseph Stalin - leader of USSR (1924-53)	Soviet Union (USSR)
Feb 1945	Yalta Conference	Winston Churchill - GB PM (1951-55)	Eastern Bloc/Satellite state
July 1945	Potsdam Conference	Franklin Roosevelt - US president (1933-45)	Reparations
Aug 1945	USA drops the atomic bomb on Japan	Harry Truman - US president (1945-53)	Federal Republic of Germany (West)
Feb 1946	Kennan's Long Telegram	Nikita Khrushchev - leader of USSR (1953-64)	German Democratic Republic (East)
Sept 1946	Novikov Telegram	Imre Nagy - Leader of Hungary	Grand Alliance
Mar 1947	Truman Doctrine announced	Clement Attlee - GB PM (1945-51)	Uprising
June 1947	Marshall Aid	Dwight Eisenhower - US president (1953-61)	ICBM (intercontinental ballistic missile)
Sept 1947	Cominform	<b>Key Concepts and Ideas</b>	
June 1948	Berlin Blockade	Capitalism - society characterised by democracy and private ownership	
Jan 1949	Comecon is formed	Communism - society characterised by a one party state and no private ownership.	
Apr 1949	NATO formed	Containment - the policy to stop communism spreading.	
Nov 1952	USA successfully test hydrogen bomb	Arms Race - the race to build more nuclear weapons than the opposition.	
Mar 1953	Stalin dies	MAD - Mutually assured destruction	
Aug 1953	Soviets successfully test hydrogen bomb	Dollar Imperialism - Use of money by the Americans to influence other countries.	
May 1955	Warsaw Pact	Democracy - vote for political parties to form a government.	
Nov 1956	Hungarian Uprising	Ideology - a set a shared beliefs.	

## Unit 2: Cold War Crisis: 1958-1970

Three key crisis = Berlin Crisis, 1958-61, Cuban Missile Crisis, 1959-63, The 'Prague Spring', 1968-69

Key dates		Key Individuals	
Nov 1958	Khrushchev's Berlin Ultimatum	Dwight Eisenhower - President of the US (1953-61)	
Jan 1959	Castro becomes leader of Cuba	John F. Kennedy (JFK) - President of the US (1961-63)	
Feb 1960	Castro signs agreement with Khrushchev	Lyndon Johnson - President of the US (1963-69)	
May 1960	Failed Paris Summit	Richard Nixon - President of the US (1969-74)	
Aug 1961	Construction of the Berlin Wall begins	Nikita Khrushchev - leader of USSR (1953-64)	
Aug 1961	Bay of Pigs invasion	Leonid Brezhnev - leader of USSR (1964-82)	
14 Oct 1962	U-2 spy plane pictures show Soviet missile silos on Cuba	Fidel Castro - Leader of Cuba (1959-2008)	
16 Oct 1962	Start of the Cuban Missile Crisis 'Thirteen days'	Alexander Dubcek - leader of Czechoslovakia (1968-69)	
22 Oct 1962	Blockade of Cuba announced	<b>Key vocabulary and concepts</b>	
28 Oct 1962	SU agrees to remove nuclear missiles from Cuba	Soviet Union (SU)	Name of Russia during the Cold War
June 1963	Telephone 'hotline' set up	Ultimatum	A final demand, often backed up with a threat to take action
June 1963	Kennedy visits Berlin	Summit	Conference or meeting
Aug 1963	Test Ban Treaty	Blockade	Stopping supplies entering or leaving an area
Jan 1968	Dubcek becomes leader of Czech government	Non-proliferation	Stopping the spread of weapons or armaments
April 1968	Prague Spring reforms start	Doctrine	Belief or philosophy
Aug 1968	Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia	Socialism	Another name for a communist country
Sept 1968	Brezhnev Doctrine announced	Free City	A city with its own independent government
April 1969	Dubcek dismissed	Refugee	As person escaping one country to move to another country

### Unit 3: The End of the Cold War: 1970-91

Key dates		Key Individuals	
1968	Nixon elected President of the US	Richard Nixon - President of the US (1969-74)	
1969	Bradt elected Chancellor of West Germany	Jimmy Carter - President of the US (1977-81)	
1972	SALT I	Ronald Reagan - President of the US (1981-89)	
1973	Brezhnev visits Washington DC	Leonid Brezhnev - leader of USSR (1964-82)	
1975	Helsinki Accords, Apollo_Soyuz space mission	Mikhail Gorbachev - leader of USSR (1982-91)	
1979	SALT II, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan	Key Vocabulary and Concepts	
1980	Carter Doctrine, US boycott of Moscow Olympics	Detente	Period of peace and easing of tensions
1981	Reagan elected President of the US	MAD	Mutually assured destruction
1982	Death of Brezhnev	Economic sanctions	Banning of trade between countries
1983	SDI announced by Reagan	Mujahideen	Islamic fighters against the Soviets in Afghanistan
1984	Soviet boycott of LA Olympics	SDI	Strategic Defence Initiative
1985	Gorbachev becomes Soviet leader	Perestroika	Reorganisation of the Soviet economy
1986	Reykjavik Summit	Glasnost	Gorbachev's new, more open view towards government
1987	Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force Treaty (INF)	Interim	temporary , short term
1989	Fall of Berlin Wall	'Second' Cold War	Renewed tensions between the US and Soviet Union
1991	Gorbachev overthrown, Soviet Union dissolves	Boycott	To not attend